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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

"Come Unto Me."

Art thou weary? Art thou languid?
Art thou sore distrest?
"Come to me," saith One, "and coming,
Be at rest."

Hath He marks to lead me to Him,
If he be my Guide?
In his feet and hands are wound-prints,
And His side."

Is there diadem as monarch
That his brow adorns?
"Yea, a crown in very surety,
But of thorns!"

If I find him, if I follow,
What his guerdon here?
"Many a sorrow, many a labor,
Many a tear."

If I still hold closely to him,
What hath he at last?
"Sorrow vanquished, labor ended,
Jordan past!"

If I ask him to receive me,
Will he say me nay?
"Not till earth, and not till Heaven
Pass away!"

Tending, following, keeping, struggling,
Is he sure to bless?
"Angels, martyrs, prophets, pilgrims,
Answer, Yes!"

—*From St. Stephen, the Sabaite.*

EDITORIAL VISITS.

In our last week's editorial as to material features of Western Nevada, we deferred mention of the moral to the present. But the whole of the moral is everywhere dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the religious; hence, in giving the religious, we give really all of the moral. In endeavoring thus to present the moral, we find some things to encourage, yet more to alarm.

In Virginia City are two able ministers of the Gospel and three or four churches. Rev. Mr. Martin, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, is laboring with an ability and energy which well answer, we believe, to the injunction of the Apostle, "Make full proof of your ministry."

But public worship is held in the Court room, as the Society has no church building of its own. In the present embarrassed state of finances it is not believed best to build. The congregation will often number two hundred or more; the singing is excellent, and the Sunday School well conducted. The Methodists, with their also able pastor, Mr. Dun, have a fine brick place of worship, and are generally prospering in all real interests.

The Episcopalians have an excellent church building, and are also prospering; but their former worthy pastor, Rev. Mr. Rising, has gone to the Islands with impaired health. They have preaching once each Sunday, in the afternoon, by the Rector from Gold Hill, the Rev. Mr. Lathrop.

The Baptists have no preaching or regular worship, though we believe they have a church organization.

The colored Baptists have a small church building, but no preaching. All other efforts at religious organization have, we believe, failed.

Gold Hill has Methodist and Episcopal services—one in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the other in a neat brick church of their own, though the first have just commenced the building of a place of worship, Each have Sabbath Schools.

Dayton has regular Methodist preaching by the minister from Gold Hill, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, in a good frame church building.

Washoe has a good Methodist church and a local pastor, Rev. Mr. McGrath. The people also have employed a young and popular Presbyterian minister—Rev. Mr. Lynch—to preach for them in the Court House a part of the past year. He has also preached at Ophir, and if their extensive quartz mill shall soon commence business again, he may yet labor at these two places. At present he is supplying the important Presbyterian church in Carson, in the temporary absence of its highly esteemed pastor, Rev. Mr. White. They have a good brick church, large regular congregation, excellent choir, and fine Sabbath School.

The Methodists worship in the public school house, but are building a costly stone church, which has occupied them over a year, and which they hope to finish during the next twelve months.

There is also a Methodist minister at Crystal Peak, who preaches there and at Truckee Meadows. Besides these we know of no others: three Presbyterian ministers, five Methodist, and one Episcopal.

But the religious and moral interests of Nevada in particular, as also in all the mining localities of this coast, including even most of our large enterprises. are fearfully repressed and alarmingly endangered by the fact that controlling men generally look to temporary money making, in disregard of the moral, religious, and conscientious views of other people. We doubt if there is one man out of seven, perhaps twice seven, in Nevada, or in the mining regions of the coast, but who would admit that he is, by necessity of business, as he calls it, violating conscience and setting aside more or less, moral convictions, excusing himself by saying he is compelled to do so.

Men often tell us plainly they cannot make money without it, they cannot do business without it; they cannot get their daily food without it.

With the exception of the Gould & Curry, we did not hear of a company in the Nevada mines whose workmen would not either be dismissed or be in danger of being thus dealt with, if they positively refused to labor a regular day's labor on the holy Sabbath. Now, to the christian and to the conscientious man, in the same decalogue in which God says, "Thou shalt not steal," God says, "Keep the Sabbath day holy." Now this last command is steadily and fearfully trampled upon, on the plea that money, business, employment require it. Thus, conscience is violated, the law of God broken, sin committed, and that course entered on which leads to greater and greater immoralities and vice, until the evil is beyond description. In accordance with this we believe we can see, in Nevada and elsewhere, that the local Sabbath violation is steadily driving away the most tenaciously upright, God fearing, conscientious people, while those who feel compelled to stay yield more and more to the influence of worldliness, in opposition to the fear of God, so that, unless there is a reform bro't about, no regular religious and moral good can be done for them; no growing, healthy churches can be built up, and no revivals of pure religion can be experienced. Unless obedience to the commands of God is chosen above all money-making, under all circumstances, the Spirit of God can not come to commune and bless an individual or a community.

The sin we speak of is one in which both moneyed men and working men are mutually guilty. Every christian man of wealth who puts his money into a Sabbath breaking quartz mill, sawing, or flour mill, stage, railroad, or other company which disregards the Sabbath day, is, we believe, as directly guilty before God as though he should go each Sabbath day, with pick and shovel, to work for such company. Both proprietors and workmen sin, even as, "if the blind lead the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch." Neither can throw off the blame on to the other.

We know that christians in California have laid out immense sums in buying into Nevada mines and other Sabbath-breaking enterprises, and we know that in the very act they have lost outright thousands upon thousands of that money.

Christian, in everything you are bound to see that as to your "cattle," your property, the Sabbath is kept holy as really as for yourself. We heard of one man, a christian professor, a Methodist minister, who, this season, went over from California and invested six thousand dollars in a quartz mill which runs every Sabbath day. We doubt if that christian ever gets one thousand back again. For if the children of God engage in sin, and are prospered, they will go on in sin. Hence, they must meet with loss in their money or in their souls. The Calvinistic doctrine is, that it will be in the money; the Armenian that it will be in the soul. Either should alarm the erring christian.

Nevada State has an excellent and efficient system of common schools, one which has been carried into so successful operation as almost to preclude the possibility of independent schools. This is owing to the efforts of their able State Superintendent, Rev. Mr. White, of Carson. We visited some of the schools and would especially mention the one at Carson City as admirably conducted. We there, also, visited the Academy of Mr. Lawler, in which we spent half or three fourths of an hour. We heard two classes in arithmetic, and must say we never heard the equal in mathematical recitations. Long examples were performed in interest and in complex fractions with rapidity and ease, and then explained with readiness by boys ten and eleven years of age, in a manner perfectly delightful to witness. At our request, long rows of figures were written for them to add up, when, with a rapidity never before seen by us, they added them, repeating no name of figures, but only uttering each increasing amount as the teacher's pointer hastily passed up along the columns, surpassing all we had known before. We were told out of the school that all the recitations were of the same rapid and correct character, but none of them appeared to be of the parrot manner of mere memorizing; all seemed well understood, the particular manner of one scholar being different from another, and all readily explained when requested.

S. V.

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD has just received a very favorable report of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia, from the Inspector General of the State, in which he says that freedmen's schools are well attended, and that the prejudice existing between the two races appears to be diminishing. The sanitary condition of the colored people throughout the State is very good. All the hospitals under the auspices of the Bureau have been abolished.

MINES AND MINING.

MINING ITEMS.—The material for filling our mining column never fails. Items multiply, and, to enter all that we find, would require a whole page of our paper, week by week. There is, moreover, about these items such a uniformity of statement—one is so much a reiteration of another—that the story becomes stale at length, and the news of a very "big strike" leaves us still dozing. The story of failures is unwritten. The long and weary way by which the secret chambers of the long hid treasures have been reached is seldom described. Results alone are given—not without some repetition generally—the most being made of a good thing—and not without a certain air of exaggeration which, on the ground of motive, we cannot find it in our hearts to blame.

Of course it is out of the question to reproduce all these items in this column. And, in considering how to make it most readable from week to week, and most full and accurate in the long run, in its view of the whole field, it has seemed best rather to group the items of each single week about some special locality, or some special mining interest, rather than to attempt each week to give simply recent items from every section.

NEW EXCITEMENTS.—Meadow Lake and the Excelsior District have grown to be an old story, except as the snow refusing to melt keeps us in suspense and on the *qui vive*. The recent storm added a foot and a half, more or less, to the amount already on the ground, and called us, and especially the waiting souls that loafed around the hotels in the incipient metropolis, to further patience. We hear, at last, that on the sunny slopes in the vicinity, and even in some of the streets in the city, the month of June finds some bare spots, and that the snow is scarcely anywhere more than five feet deep. Prospecting will now begin in earnest. Population will flock in, and lots which have commanded fabulous prices while hidden under the snow, will be put to some service, and will gradually come to their level both topographically and financially.

The Grass Valley *National* is informed of a "rich strike lately made in the Knickerbocker Ledge, which belongs to the California Company. The rock now being taken out will yield, it is supposed, more than $500 per ton." Some of this ore is to be shipped to Grass Valley of reduction. This ledge is near "the town limits of Meadow Lake, and is one of the largest cropping lodes in the District." A sixty horse engine has been shipped for the hoisting works of this California Company. It manifestly expects to have work to do.

Eureka, also, in Nevada County, and on the Henness Pass road, between Nevada and Virginia, about twenty-five miles northeast of Nevada, is the center of another excitement. It is an old town, never of great importance, and, three months ago, scarce a dozen people remained to haunt its deserted cabins. Now, it has 300 or 400 men on the ground, and a prospect of 1,500 shortly. More than sixty quartz ledges have been located in its vicinity, and work commenced upon them in downright earnest."

In consequence of these excitements, and as showing the activity prevailing in the county, the Nevada papers tell us that in their County Recorder's office "six men are kept constantly employed, and yet, if not another document was brought in, it will take this force from two to three weeks to get their work done up to this date. Locations and transfers of mining ground, deeds of property, and other documents, are continually coming in from all parts of the county, besides a considerable business which has been done in the way of buying and selling Meadow Lake ground in Virginia City."

Shasta County, also, has its excitement. A letter in the Sacramento *Union* glowingly describes it, but in a way which suggests the suspicion that its writer has feet to sell. Items in the *Shasta Courier*, however, seem to confirm his statement. The locality is about eight miles south of Shasta. The ore is of silver, mainly. The lodes are narrow, but running, as they do, in series, several can be tapped by one tunnel. The *Courier* says: "There are nine different lodes discovered and located, from which silver can be fried out from the croppings, in an ordinary fire. These are the Chicago, Eclectic, Eagle, Big Central, Crystal, Union, Detroit, Dubuque, and Dayton. The Pacific is another location in the same vicinity, and of great richness in gold. These ledges assay, from croppings, from $500 to $1,200 per ton."

The Chicago seems to have been the earliest and perhaps the most promising discovery, having not only an abundance of rich ore, but advantages in water power, etc., for working it. "The Crystal series consists of three lodes, from fifty to sixty feet apart, and traceable for three miles. The croppings brought in assay over $600 in silver alone. The Honey Comb mill last week was cleaned up after a run of fifty-three tons of rock. The result, after melting and assay, was a fraction over $1,545." The ledge belonging to this company has been exposed a length of sixty feet, and varies in width from eight to fourteen inches. "All the rock prospects magnificently, the poorest going twenty-five cents to the pound, while the average runs as high as $1,000, $1,500, and $2,000 to the ton."

So says the *Courier*, giving, possibly, some one's guess, for why did it not *work* up to $30 per ton?

The Kellington Company have a lead twenty-six feet wide in their upper tunnel, and assaying $50 per ton. They have run a lower tunnel 931 feet, and are now in six feet on what is supposed to be the same ledge.

California Christian Sabbath Society.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the effort now being made to awaken a new and deeper interest in the proper observance of the Sabbath, I have been instructed by the Society to furnish you the following statement, and at the same time solicit the influence of your valuable paper in promoting the object of said Society:

At a meeting of delegates from different parts of the State held at Sacramento, January 4th, 1865, a Sabbath Society was duly organized by the adoption of the following articles as a Constitution:

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be called the "California Christian Sabbath Society." Its object shall be to promote by the presentation of light and motive through the Press, Pulpit, and other agencies, a better observance of the Christian Sabbath.

ART. 2.—Any person friendly to the object and willing to co-operate in this organization for its promotion, may be a member of the Society and entitled to vote at any of its meetings.

ART. 3.—Section 1.—The officers shall be chosen from the Society at each Annual Meeting, and shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Publishing Committee of five, and these shall constitute the Board of Management.

Sec. 2.—The duty of the President shall be to call, at his own option, or at the request of any other three of the officers, a meeting of the Board of Management and preside at the sams.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Vice President to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President, and to perform all other duties attaching to that office.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

Sec. 5.—The Treasurer shall receive all funds belonging to the Society and pay them out by order of the President, signed by the Secretary.

Sec. 6.—The Board of Management shall have the executive control of the operations of the Society and shall make a report of their proceedings at the annual meetings.

ART. 4.—The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held at some place chosen from year to year, notice of which shall be published at least four weeks previous.

ART. 5.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any Annual Meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

In harmony with the above provision of the Constitution an Annual Meeting was called for Thursday, June 7th, 1866, at Calvary Presbyterian church, San Francisco. This meeting was duly held at the appointed time and place—with the President of the Society—his honor Mayor Coon, in the chair.

By a unanimous vote of the Society, the first section of article three of the Constitution was so altered as to require *two* Vice Presidents, and a Publishing Committee of *seven* instead of five.

On motion of Rev. C. E. Rich, the following was also adopted as article six of the Constitution.

ART. 6.—Sec. 1.—There shall be an Executive Committee composed of one from each county in the State, to be elected by the Board of Management.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of each member of said Executive Committee, to organize a *sub*-Christian Sabbath Committee in the county which he represents, said Committee to be composed of two or more from each township.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of said sub-Committee to carry out the design and spirit of the State Society, in their several counties.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. H. P. Coon; Vice Presidents, L. B. Benchley, Rev. I. E. Dwinelle, D. D.; Secretary, Rev. J. P. Ludlow; Treasurer, J. K. S. Latham; Publishing Committee, Revs. E. G. Beckwith, J. A. Bruner, H. A. Sawtelle, C. H. Afflerbach, S. I. C. Swezey, Dr. L. C. Gunn, H. H. Haight, Esq.

The Society trusts you will give the above report a place in your columns, that it may reach as many christians in the state as possible.

By order of the Society.

J. P. LUDLOW, Sec'y.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, box 996, San Francisco, California.

NOTHING establishes confidence sooner than punctuality.

Report of the Superintendent of the Green Street Congregational Sunday School.

TEACHERS, SCHOLARS, AND FRIENDS:

Through the blessing of God we have been safely brought through another year, and to-day we are permitted to celebrate our seventh anniversary.

One year ago we met to observe, for the first time, our anniversary day in this our new home; here to sit "in heavenly places," and I know every heart was filled with gratitude to God for His goodness to us as a school.

We had been like wandering sheep for six years, but our Heavenly Father, after many trials and disappointments, permitted us to find a resting place, and "we seek no more to roam."

We entered upon the new year with high hopes and flattering prospects, the average attendance being 252. We did not elect officers on the anniversary day, as the gentlemen nominated declined to serve, and the election was postponed one week, at which time the officers who have served during the past year were elected.

As for myself, I entered upon the duties of Superintendent with fear and trembling. I felt inexperienced and quite unqualified to discharge the duties of such a responsible position; yet, relying on God for strength, courage, and ability—also, on a kind and devoted pastor, as well as the united action of the teachers, I entered most heartily into the work.

Every Sabbath during the year we have met the little ones, and have endeavored to assist, as best we could, in teaching them of the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

In six months we had increased our number from 252 to 330. At the commencement of the year a present of a book was offered to every scholar who would bring in five new ones, and prizes consisting of three engravings, to those who would bring in the greatest number in six months.

Quite a number of books were presented at the different concerts to those who became entitled to them.

At the expiration of six months, Ellen Bean, having brought in 23 new scholars, received the first prize; Ada Fowler the second, and Mary Jane Cambell the third.

The first Sabbath in November, we changed the hour for holding the school from half past 9, A.M., to half past 12, P.M.

The average attendance up to this time was 243, and the first Sabbath after, we had 234. We lost, by the change, a number of teachers and scholars, but we had reason to believe that most of them attended other schools.

The highest number we have attained since, has been 282, and I have no doubt but we could increase the number to 350, if we had sufficient room and more teachers. The greatest difficulty under which we have labored is the want of capable christian teachers.

We have reason to believe that there have been two or three cases of hopeful conversion in the school during the year, for which we bless God and take courage to work on.

There has been but one death in the school during the past year—little Maggie Cambell, of the infant class.

We have held the monthly concerts during the year, with very good success. The children all seem to be delighted to have the second Sabbath evening come, and I have felt encouraged to continue them, as the parents of the children come in and manifest great interest by their regular attendance and liberal contributions.

During the exercises of the monthly concert a few months ago, we had a happy surprise—a present of an addition to our library of 155 volumes, from the friends of Mr. Philo Mills at the East. May God reward them.

The school has been nearly self-sustaining. We commenced the year with—

Balance in the Treasury	$8 05
Rec'd from Monthly Concerts	108 00
" Scholars	34 60
" lost Books paid for	6 80
" sale of Catalogue	16 15
" Teachers and Friends of Sch'l	123 35
	$296 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Sunday School Papers	$61 65
" Question Books	31 20
" Library Books	136 90
" Catalogues	40 00
" Golden Censor	24 00
" Question Books	27 50
" Printing	13 00
	334 25
Leaving an indebtedness of	$38 30

We commenced the year with 522 volumes in the Library; have purchased new books, 199 volumes; from other sources, 55 volumes. Books remaining out, 204; at present in Library, 730; total number of books, 934.

Have distributed 3,200 copies of *The Well Spring*, 3,500 copies of *The Child at Home*, and *Child's Paper*.

Hoping that we may, by the grace of God, be enabled to labor more faithfully in this field during the year to come than we have ever yet done, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. H. LAWRENCE,
Superintendent.

[From the New York Times.]

American Congregational Union.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was crowded to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the Social Reunion of the American Congregational Union. The exercises were announced to commence at 7:30 o'clock, but an hour before the time the seats were filled. It was understood that Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Major General O. O. Howard, Mr. Beecher, and others would address the assemblage, which served to add to the desire of the multitude to secure good places. These annual reunions are always occasions of great interest among the Congregational congregations, and, on one or two occasions, it has been found necessary to have the exercises at the Academy of Music, in order to accommodate the crowd. During the evening several beautiful hymns, written for the occasion, were sung by the audience. A brass band, furnished by Harvey Dodworth, played a variety of appropriate airs.

The meeting was called to order by Edward Taylor, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who requested Rev. H. G. Blinn, of Morrisania, to open with prayer. The prayer being concluded, Rev. Dr. Buddington was called upon to preside.

Upon taking the Chair, the President, in the name of the Trustees of the Congregational Union, welcomed those who had assembled at this, its thirteenth anniversary. He alluded briefly to the close of the war, and the declaration that peace now occupied our land. When, he said, our late noble President called upon us to send our sons and brothers to preserve the nation's honor, we made the bloody sacrifice without a murmur. God now, in these peaceful days has thrown upon us other duties, and we can no more neglect the call He makes upon us than we could those made by our late lamented President. It is no sacrifice of life that is asked of us now—the duty imposed upon us now pertains not to "grim visaged war," but rather to white winged Peace. Our brethren who worship, as we worship, throughout the land, have in some localities been deprived of their houses of worship, and we are called upon to contribute toward reëstablishing them." Two hundred thousand dollars are now required of churches of this Union for this purpose. Our sister cities have come forward nobly and contributed their share toward this object, and we cannot, with honor, be longer recreant to our duty. He stated that the collection to be taken up was especially designed for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Washington, and he took pleasure in introducing Rev. Dr. Boynton, Pastor of that church and Chaplain of the House of Representatives, who would plead his own cause.

Mr. Boynton spoke at considerable length, showing how his church had suffered during the four years of war, alleging that this was the reason why that and other southern churches were compelled to ask the assistance of their more fortunate brethren. He stated that, at the commencement of the rebellion, Washington was in the hands of the rebels; they held places of trust both high and low, and their influence was used to crush our northern sentiment. He thought that the erection of christian churches in that city was as necessary as had been the erection of fortifications; they must stand there on the outposts, a strong bulwark against which the breakers of sudden aggression should be dashed and rendered harmless. He called upon his hearers to use their influence and to contribute from their means, for the purpose of building a church in Washington, wherein our brethren could build up a true christian sentiment. He said other denominations had already commenced this work, and he would be sorry to see them outstrip this Church in this enterprise. He stated that unless we took steps to organize and retain the northern element, which was spreading throughout the South, it would be scattered and lost, perhaps diverted to other channels. Church organizations would prove the best reconstructionists which could be sent to the southern States; by establishing them we build up christian fortifications, in each one of which will be found a battalion of the soldiers of the Lord, battling for the dissemination of the great truths taught by Him.

A choir, comprising sixteen male voices, here sang the following beautiful hymn in a most effective and touching manner, the audience insisting upon an encore, which was given:

ODE (INTEGER VITÆ).

WORDS BY J. S. DWIGHT.

Manly and gentle, pure and noble hearted,
Sweet were their days of peaceful youth and beauty;
Sweeter than peace, or days, or years, is Freedom,
Thought our brave heroes.

War's wild alarm drove sleep from every pillow;
Slavery, rampant, walked athwart the broad land!
Prompt at the call of country and of duty,
Flew the brave heroes.

Darkly the clouds hung o'er a doubtful conflict;
Outshone the rainbow—*Liberty to all men!*
Lo! now a country grand enough to die for!
Peace to our heroes.

Rear we for them no cold sepulchral marble;
Fresh in our hearts their very selves are living,
Dearer and dearer now, ever loved and cherished,
Risen in glory.

General Howard was next introduced, and was received with great applause, ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." When this demonstration had subsided, Gen. Howard said; I am, indeed embarrassed, in appearing before you to-night—embarrassed at the warm welcome you have accorded me; embarrassed by the very flattering introduction given me by your President. I feel that there is a chord of sympathy between myself and this audience, and I thank you for the kindness you have manifested and the kind words which have been extended to me. When I was a young man, just from West Point, I was ordered to Florida, and in passing through this City I attended this church, and heard your able pastor preach a remarkable sermon. I don't know that he preached any other kind. The sermon I then listened to made a deep impression on me, and a lasting one. I heard him once more some years afterward at a time when you were going away for the Summer, at which time he spoke in a most affectionate manner. I knew then that he had a big heart—one capable of loving a man because he was a man without distinction of race or color. In regard to the subject before us to-night, I can say I indorse every word that Brother Boynton has said. I belong to that Church, and know that all he has said in regard to the necessity for it, is true. It is necessary that we should plant the right kind of a Church in Washington; not only there, but throughout the South. We have now a foothold in Washington, and must press our advantage. We must apply the Gospel in everything—to politics as well as to everything else, in order to make politics a vehicle for the spread of the Gospel. Your President has introduced me as the Commander of the Eleventh Corps. I led that corps in two great battles—Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh—in the first we run away, in the other we didn't. [Cheers.] That corps went with me to the West, where we had several severe fights, but they never ran away again. I was transferred to the Fourth Corps, and that gallant body of men fought day by day until Atlanta fell. Then that brave soldier, Gen. McPherson was killed, and I was appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee—an army that had been commanded by Grant and Sherman and McPherson. We fought many battles during Sherman's march to the sea, and then continuing up through the Carolinas, we encountered obstacles which the enemy thought impassable, but we overcame them, and continued our triumphant march. Why do I mention this? Because when I started to come to Brooklyn this evening I resolved to be egotistical—to speak of myself. I exposed my life in twenty-two great battles during the war just closed. And why? For my country and liberty? I have failed and been driven back, but never without mortification and reluctance. I have always given all I could to my country, and stood ready to give more had it been required of me—even as much as was given by your sons and brothers when they poured out their hearts blood for the sacred principles for which we have all been battling. But why do I say this? Because I want you to know that we have buried upon the battle-fields over which you have passed 300,000 hearts as brave as ever beat; because I want you to feel that we must not lose one iota of the ground we have gained at such a sacrifice. We are talking of conservatism. I am the most radical of all radical conservatives. I want to conserve every principle, and every shadow of a principle for which these lives have been laid down—laid down so willingly and so unmurmuringly. I want to see the day when liberty for all shall be proclaimed from the shores of the Atlantic to the breakers of the Pacific. To this end I want this church at Washington. We want the true religion and true live Christians in that city. Other denominations seemed to be affected with a paralysis, and when a changing Administration sets its face against the development of truth and justice, the Churches go with it. We want such a church in Washington as you have got here in Brooklyn, where truth is outspoken and proclaimed aloud. We must have this Washington church. We are poor; I believe I am the richest member of the congregation; and I recently had to borrow money to buy a house, which cost $8,000, and when I subscribed $1,000 for this church, I did not know how I was to pay it. I went off to see my old mother, and while I was gone I lectured every night, and made money enough to pay my subscription.

You'll notice that I'm egotistical. I am also jealous to a certain extent. I am jealous of my military reputation, and when that is assailed I want some friend to defend me. Now, I don't think the public has used me quite right. Here in New York you have presented Gen. Grant with one hundred thousand dollars, and Philadelphia has given him a house and lot. Meade has been presented with a house and lot, and Sherman and Sheridan have had valuable presents. Now I want a present. I have refused one or two, but now I want fifty thousand dollars to build this Washington church, and I promise you that every cent you subscribe to me I'll give to the Lord Jesus Christ.

Gen. Howard here retired amidst great applause, the band playing "Rally Round the Flag." The choir then sang "Bright Sword of Liberty," after which Mr. Beecher was introduced.

He said he didn't like to see all the talking done at the pulpit end of the church. Here a great deal has been said about this Washington church, and you people in the pews have never been allowed to say a word. I want you to be sounded and see what you have to offer on the subject. You'll find slips of paper in your seats, and I propose we stop talking and see how you can write, and I'll guarantee that the sums you subscribe will prove the yeast with which to raise the rest. Some of you people who know the ropes of this church, take those baskets and go around and collect those contribution slips, and be sure you rob every man who's got any money about him.

During the collection of the subscriptions, Mr. Beecher was afforded an opportunity for many witticisms, which he improved by making palpable hits, fair and otherwise. The result of the subscriptions was the donation of $6,500. Mr. Beecher and Gen. Howard returned thanks for the liberality of the audience, and after a slight passage-at-arms between Mr. Beecher and Theodore Tilton, a little more singing and talking, the audience was dismissed.

READING.—Keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As far as it goes, the views it gives are true; but he who reads deeply in one class only, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination; this is perfectly free to every man; but whether that moment be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one thing connected with the government of the human mind, it is this.—*Dr. Arnold.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Thursday Morning, June 21, 1866.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. Benton, " Geo. Mogar, " W. C. Bartlett, " E. C. Bissell. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

The Spirit already Come.

In reading, recently, the work of Dr. Thompson on The Holy Comforter, we were struck with a sentiment advanced which, although not new, had to us almost the force of a new revelation. "Truths of all others the most awful and interesting," says Coleridge, "are often regarded as so true that they lose all the power of truth, and lie bedridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised and exploded errors." The truth we refer to is, that the Holy Spirit is not continually coming and going, since, by the original promise of his coming, he came to *abide* with the disciples *forever*. If we mistake not, there is much in the current thought of the church, at least in its current language, that indicates a different state of things. Is there not an impression that lies like a burden on our churches in a time of general coldness, that the Holy Spirit is absent in Heaven, and that He needs to be summoned from afar? How earnest the plea that is offered up that the Holy Spirit may *be poured out*; that He may come; that He may be given, etc. But the teaching of the New Testament is, that He *was* poured out on the day of Pentecost; that He was *given* as the result of the glorification of Christ; that, once for all, eighteen hundred years ago, He took possession of the believing church, and henceforth abides in it and with it forever. It is clear that the New Testament does not speak of the "outpouring" of the Spirit, of the "coming" of the Spirit as something to be asked for after the day of Pentecost. After that time, whenever He is spoken of as being "poured out," as having "fallen" upon any, it is evident that the impartation of supernatural gifts is referred to and not His ordinary work of conviction and sanctification. If the churches of Christ could fully realize this truth that the Holy Comforter is already with them, with all the grace of Christ and the power of God, and that it is only His manifestation that is needed, not His coming from afar, it should exercise a most powerful influence for good upon them. What is needed is not that the Spirit should come to us, but that we should come to the Spirit—"come to a realization of His presence through a high consciousness of the truth that He unfolds, and the love that He imparts, and through cherishing that purity with which He dwells." "Examine yourselves, prove yourselves," says Paul, "Know ye not your own selves, how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?" We should give no heed to the cry, "Lo here," or "Lo there;" we should cease to say who shall ascend into Heaven or descend into the deep, knowing that the Kingdom of God is within us, and what it needs is expression, development. Our own hearts, our own lives, our own prayer meetings, our own divinely appointed ordinances—these are the dwelling place of the Spirit, and, if they are free and unobstructed, the highway of the Lord on which He goes forth conquering and to conquer.

Authority from God.

We may know when one specially sent from God is addressing us, by the signs and wonders he shall work in the name of God. He shall come with miracles of power, wrought for some evidently wise and good purpose, so as to be, in some manifest way, blessings to those on whom, and for whom, they are wrought, and not unworthy of him in whose name they are wrought.

The fact that one can work miracles and perform deeds which surely are beyond any human might or skill; can command forces and wield influences whose effects overtop all calculation and thwart all human endeavor, and balk all ready explanation, by all known things; that fact, once well established, is a fact that entitles such a person to be heard. We are bound to have him in respect and to give him our careful attention. The signs of one divinely sent are accomplished in him. We are not at liberty to reject him till we have considered what he has to say.

He has come with clean papers, with fair credentials, under good auspices, and with *prima facie* evidence that he is what he professes to be—a man sent from God. And as such we are to receive him and accredit him; to receive him and accredit him until it shall otherwise appear that his credentials are false; that his papers are forged, and that he is an impostor.

But how shall that appear? We answer, by what he says and by what he does. If such an one should teach things known to be contrary to the word and will of God, manifestly unworthy of such a being as God, or derogatory in any wise to the Supreme being, his laws, works, ways, and plans—then, plainly, he is to be rejected. God has sent no such man. Moreover, if he lives a loose and immoral life; if he fails to keep the law of God in its main requirements; if he profanes the name of the Being by whom he claims to be sent, and so conducts himself, in any manner, as justly to bring reproach on himself and on the one he claims to represent, he is no true messenger. He may safely be rejected, and he ought to be.

If a man presents himself at Washington, claiming to be the appointed and sent ambassador of the British Government; if a man is expected from there, and it is not known to outsiders who is appointed; if he comes and presents the proper credentials and shows all the necessary papers of one sent from the Queen, the President, for the time at least, can do no less than to receive and accredit him.

But, if it be found that he wholly neglects the proper business of such an embassy; that he sacrifices the interests of the British Empire; that he lives in such a way as to bring scandal upon the nation he claims to be of, and openly contemns and vilifies the Queen and her Cabinet, the President is no longer bound to receive him. He may dismiss him. He ought to do it. The man is now known to be an impostor, and the British Government, instead of being offended, will thank the President for his conduct.

This is an illustration, in some particulars. When one claims to be from God and to speak by authority from him, he must first show his credentials; must give indications that God is with him, by signs, wonders, and miraculous powers, or that appear to be such. These will do for the first, and for a time. They are enough to show us that we should examine further into his case, and get all the evidence regarding him that we can.

That further proof and matter for a final appeal will consist of what he says and does, as indicated before. And if we find him teaching high, pure, holy doctrines; ennobling truths; sublime precepts; strict moral rules, and making revelations that are worthy of God, necessary to man, and in perfect accordance with all we know of God's works and will; then we are obliged, by every consideration to give him heed; to accept him in full; to believe what he says, and to receive his utterances as one speaking by authority. For he has all the evidences of authority which we have any right to expect, which it is possible for him to give. And when he is desired, in a proper way, with a right spirit, and in good faith, to give his evidences of authority, he is bound not to withhold them, and will readily point them out.

Now, did Christ have such authority? And is he, therefore, a teacher whom we are bound to accept? Most certainly. Both evidences of authority he had, by the concession of those who heard him. When a certain ruler of the Jews came to him, speaking for himself and others, he said, "Master, we know that thou art a teacher come from God, for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." And on another occasion, when some alleged that he was not of God, others said: "How can a man that is a sinner do such miracles?" And thus it was conceded that he wrought real and beneficent miracles, and so came with fit credentials, as one sent from God.

As to the evidence of authority from the other source, from the manner and substance of the teachings of Christ, we have the declaration that the people were astonished at his doctrine, for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes. From opposers, also, this testimony was given: "Never man spake like this man." Of the fair minded, present on the same occasion, some said, "Of a truth, this is the Prophet;" and others said: "This is the Christ." And thus it was conceded, from what he taught, that he had a right to be heard, and was an authorized teacher from God.

An Appeal for the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a recent meeting held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, an account of which appeared at the time in the columns of the *Bulletin*, we were heartily gratified at the enthusiasm manifested, and rejoice in the initiatory steps taken for the possession, at no distant day, of a home at once the pride and the nucleus of the christian merchants and young men of this city.

The want of a permanent and attractive home has long been felt, and the desire often expressed, but other claims upon the public seemed more pressing, and as often the subject was deferred to a "more convenient season." Action now, however, is imperative, since their present ground lease—the building is the property of the Society—will shortly expire, and, in view of this necessity for removal; in view of the rapidly increasing value of property—though yet far below its actual value, as compared with other cities of equal importance, real and prospective; in view of the wonderful prosperity enjoyed by this city for years past, and in view of the increased and constantly increasing demand for better accommodations, they think that active, energetic measures in this behalf ought not to be delayed.

The Society have on hand, or pledged, about $5,000, more than $3,000 of it the fruit of their own labors and savings for this long cherished object. They now ask for help, and desire that christian men of standing and influence shall make it a matter of personal interest and sacrifice.

The resolution, so easily made, to raise $40,000, may excite a smile on the faces of the lukewarm and the faithless, but why should it? Is it too much to ask for a society that commends itself so strongly to the christian public for their sympathy and support? Can too much be done toward leading our young men into paths of usefulness and honor?

The names of most of the christian merchants and business men of this city are enrolled as present or former members of the Association, and in the early days they passed many a pleasant evening at the Society's rooms in the pleasures of the Reading Room, of debate, or of social intercourse, which otherwise might have been passed with lonely and homesick feelings. Let such not forget, in their present happy surroundings, that others are constantly coming, strangers in a strange land, homeless and wandering.

The Association needs accommodations to which you will be pleased to introduce the young men in your employ; to which, by reason of a heavy *material interest*, your thoughts will naturally recur, as part and parcel of your estate; to the direction of whose affairs you will be willing to lend, occasionally, your time, your talents, and your experience.

To reiterate the trite phrases respecting the dangers to which youth are exposed, would seem to be a waste of time; but we need often to be reminded of the necessity for special efforts, in some attractive way, to draw them from the seductive influences of the arch enemy. He has, we know, almost overwhelming odds against us in the great work of winning souls in a city like this. Hence, the greater need that we be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves" in adapting ourselves, within proper limits, to the wants and tastes of the class we desire to reach. Not only is this our duty, but, through grace, it should be our highest pleasure to labor for them as according with the wish of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

We see no reason why the building proposed to be erected should not be, as desired, one of great attractiveness, capacity, and substance, offering such advantages as will make it a desirable place of resort for the student, the man of business or of leisure, and the place of improvement for young men of all classes and denominations.

None will deny the great good hitherto accomplished by this Association through its free library and reading room, its committees of visitation at the prison, the hospital, and the sick chamber. It has been to some, as it should be to a still greater extent, the medium of communication and united effort in philanthropic and restrictive measures for the public weal, when purely denominational effort would be useless.

The measure of its usefulness is only limited by its financial and local condition. Denied many of the sources of emolument open to other associations more limited in their sphere of usefulness, this society now appeals to the christian men and women of San Francisco for aid in erecting such a building, and putting the society in such a condition as will not only enlarge the sphere of its labors, but will enable it to carry out those plans and efforts for usefulness already decided upon or in operation, but which droop for want of means for their proper development.

We understand the committee are already at work, and we bespeak for them a generous reception. "Freely ye have received, freely give."

The Communion of the Saints.

A practical and effective illustration of the oneness of the various Protestant churches was given during the recent anniversaries in New York. A united communion service was held in the Fifth Avenue Dutch Reformed Church. Eleven ministers of six different denominations participated in the exercises. A Reformed Dutch pastor, Dr. Porter, made a preliminary statement. The Scriptures were read by a New School Presbyterian, Dr. Booth. The prayer of consecration was offered by another Presbyterian, Old School, Dr. Rice. The bread was broken by an Episcopalian, Dr. Thrall, formerly of this city. Thanksgiving was offered by a Congregationalist, Rev. L. W. Bacon. The distribution of the cup was made by Dr. Waterbury, Presbyterian. A Dutch Reformed pastor, Dr. Vermilye, led in a service called "The Offering." Two addresses followed—one by a Methodist Episcopal minister, Dr. Foster, and the other by a Congregationalist, Dr. Budington. The closing prayer was made by an Episcopal rector, Rev. Mr. Gallagher. Rev. Henry Kimball, Secretary of the Christian Union Association, also took part in the services. It is worthy of remark, that no Baptist minister united in this union service.

Educational Anniversaries.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.

It was our good fortune to be present at the Annual Examination of this Institution on the sixth and seventh of this month. It is not necessary for us to offer words of praise of a school which is so widely known and praised. Its reputation is too well established to need any such words. The examination was such as to show that it may still claim its so justly earned reputation for thoroughness of discipline and scholarship. Its aim seems to be to develop, not any one faculty to the neglect of the rest, but, as far as possible, to perfect all. To make not only scholars well versed and thoroughly trained, but, at the same time, to make its pupils lady-like. We were particularly pleased with the easy, graceful, and lady-like deportment of the pupils, not only during the examination, but also in their intercourse with each other. We could not help noticing the clear and concise language used by the pupils during the examination, showing a commendable training in this respect. In the analysis of the English language, this was particularly noticeable, showing that the pupils were not only able to analyze the language, but have acquired facility in its construction. We mention this branch because we have rarely found pupils using their own language in recitation with such clearness, force, and propriety. In Mathematics, we were pleased with the thoroughness and extent of the knowledge of the pupils. It was something more than a mere smattering of elementary principles. It showed that they were capable of carrying out those principles to their more severe application. This was very finely shown by the classes in Astronomy and Conic Sections.

We have not time to mention all the branches in which the pupils were examined. We looked in vain, however, for a class in any of the Ancient Languages, but we listened with pleasure to the classes in French, the "class of little ones" being one of the most interesting we ever heard.

The reading, and recitations in English, under the direction of a well known and accomplished teacher, were every way pleasant and satisfactory, save in one particular; it seemed to us that, in some instances, the pupils imitated rather too closely the voice of their teacher. But as a whole, the readings were such as would do credit to any institution in our land.

The class which, of all others, pleased us most, was the class in Chemistry. In that branch the recitation was perfect.

We cannot too much praise the fine exhibition of the classes in gymnastics and calisthenics. We are glad to see so much attention being paid to physical culture—to the perfection of sound bodies as well as sound minds.

In conclusion, we must say that the few hours we passed in the examination of the Young Ladies Seminary of Benicia have given us an interest in that Institution which we shall not soon lose, and we came away with the feeling that we had listened to one examination, at least, which we know to be in every way fair; that the school was all it showed itself to be—an excellent school. J.

Oakland College School.

The first four days of last week were devoted to the examination of students in the various departments of this institution. We could not be present during the entire examination, but in these instances we had accounts from gentlemen upon whose critical judgment we can rely. The examination extended over a range of studies from the primary up to the advanced English and classical course for business, or for admission to the College, to which some are transferred every year. This number we hope to see increased with each succeeding year. Our young people must not forget that while a thorough and accomplished English education is a great thing, there is no country in the world where a complete college education will be more available than here.

The examination showed as much careful training and thoroughness as we have ever seen. An excellent band of teachers has been attached to the institution, and each one seems to have striven after especial excellence. Of course, in so large a school, there are all grades of mental development and native capacity, and no uniform proficiency can be attained. Each student, as near as may be, is put upon his possibilities after being furnished with the best aids which the school can command. We think it fair to say that the results of the examination fully met the just expectations of all who were present.

This institution has come to be the largest training school for boys and young men on this coast. Commencing with a small number many years ago as the nucleus of the College, it has now become a separate department, requiring the entire supervision of one of the professors, Rev. I. H. Brayton, who brings to his assistance some nine or ten teachers. Besides the ordinary routine of study, Music, French, and Drawing are represented by teachers of the best attainments. The pupils during the last term have averaged 150, of whom 80 and upwards have boarded at the institution.

The new school building furnishes additional facilities in the way of class rooms and dormitories, and has also one of the most spacious and commodious halls in the State.

During the exhibition, which occupied Thursday and Friday evenings, every available seat in the great hall was taken. Dialogues were spoken in both French and Spanish, and the music, vocal and instrumental, including that of a brass band, was furnished by performers among the pupils in attendance. The one hundred and fifty boys who filed in upon the stage and sang the opening piece with their own band for an accompaniment, was something worth a journey to see and to hear. The declamations, which followed, were more than up to the average of such performances, and not a few of them showed decided rhetorical excellence.

The next term of the College School commences on the 26th of July next.

A Good Thing, but a Wrong Evening.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—I was present at Platt's Hall, Wednesday evening, June 13, and witnessed a part of the anniversary exercises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and must say that I was agreeably surprised at the proficiency shown by some of the pupils—those who were the principal actors of the occasion. The affair certainly reflected great credit upon those who have the management of the institution, and, but for one oversight—or whatever else it may be called—on the part of those having charge of the arrangements, it would, doubtless, have been satisfactory to the public generally. I allude to the choice of the evening which was made for the exhibition. There are in the city nearly, if not quite, twenty-five churches where meetings for prayer and other religious exercises are held on Wednesday evening, at which, ordinarily, at the lowest calculation, seven hundred persons are present, embracing many of the best and leading men and women of the community, and of course as many ministers as there are churches. These are nearly all interested in the prosperity of the institution referred to, and would be pleased, when its claims are presented at a public meeting, to be present, both for their own enjoyment and edification, and for the encouragement which their presence would give. And yet they feel that, unless they play truant, they must deprive themselves of that privilege. Each christian, if he is faithful to his vows, feels that, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent, he must be present at the weekly prayer meeting of the church with which he is connected, and it seems a great wrong to select for the public exhibition of an institution so greatly christian in its character as is—or, at least, as ought to be—the one referred to, the evening upon which it must be generally known that such meetings are held. It would be impossible to fix upon any time that would not interfere with the arrangements of some, but certainly the selection of no other, except the Sabbath, would be open to so many objections on the part of the real friends of so benevolent a cause as this, as would be Wednesday evening. It appears as a slight, and like saying to twenty-five ministers and to seven hundred of their people, "What fellowship have we with you?"

One of the pastors of this city, in reading from his pulpit the notice of the meeting at Platt's Hall, took occasion to express his regret that, in consequence of the selection which had been made, he would be unable to be present, and to say to his people that he did not wish to be understood as inviting them to neglect their prayer meeting for the one referred to in the notice, but would expect to see them in their accustomed places when the evening should come. This was only just, and it showed great courtesy, not to say condescension, on his part, to read the notice at all, it being a virtual invitation to leave the meeting for prayer and come to the one at the Hall.

Whatever reason may be assigned for the mistake alluded to—whether ignorance, forgetfulness, or indifference—it is hoped that in the future, when arrangements are being made for an exhibition in which the christian public are so deeply interested, the feelings of that portion of the community will be taken into more careful consideration, and the arrangements made accordingly.

[We know that the taking of Wednesday evening was simply an oversight; the mistake was discovered too late for a change this year.—EDS.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

INSTALLATION OF DR. STONE.—Dr. I. E. Dwinell, of Sacramento, was Moderator of the Council called with reference to the installation of Dr. Stone over the First Congregational Church in this city, and Rev. J. A. Benton, of this city, was Scribe. The Council met on June 14th. Twelve churches were represented. The examination of the pastor elect was highly interesting and eminently satisfactory. At the evening exercises it was good to see a full audience. The following was the order: Reading Scripture and Prayer, B. N. Seymour. Sermon, I. E. Dwinell. Installing Prayer, J. A. Benton. Charge to the Pastor, George Mooar. Right Hand of Fellowship, E. G. Beckwith. Address to the People, W. C. Pond. Concluding Prayer, E. C. Bissell. Benediction, A. L. Stone, D. D.

This full programme, with the singing, was finished in two hours, and was well sustained to the close. The sermon was a thorough and thoughtful and suggestive one, setting forth the sharp alternative; the Supernatural in Revelation, or else in Superstition; the Religion of the Bible, or else the Religion of Conjecture; the religion of pure reason impossible. It was admirably reasoned and illustrated by marked facts. We think if the preacher could have an opportunity of setting forth his views on this general subject to our California scholars on some fitting and favorable occasion, it would be a fortunate thing.

The tone of this installation occasion was high; the several parts were very well proportioned to each other; the feeling in the church and toward the church beautifully and tenderly fraternal.

— At a meeting of the congregation worshipping in West Arch Street Church, Philadelphia, held May 7th, a unanimous call was given to the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of San Francisco, California, to become their pastor. It is believed that the call will be accepted. The salary is fixed at $6,000.—*Am. Presbyterian.*

— The receipts for April by the American Board for Foreign Missions, from this coast, were as follows: Oakland, First Congregational Church, $64; San Francisco, First Congregational Church, $83.75; Downieville Congregational S. S., $117.05; Portland, Oregon, First Congregational Church, $5; Walla Walla Congregational Church, $11.52.

— Rev. Alexander Parker, lately of Waukon, Iowa, arrived on the last steamer under commission for the American Home Missionary Society, and is expecting to labor at Oroville. We congratulate our Oroville friends on the resumption of the stated ministry among them.

— Hon. O. L. Shafter, of the Supreme Court of the State, has given $200 to liquidate the debt of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Oakland.

— The *Pacific Churchman* says "Grace Cathedral is 135 feet in length by 63 in breadth, holding about 1,000 persons. When entirely finished, its cost will be at least $90,000, exclusive of the ground. In four years the congregation have paid $57,000 of debt, reducing the liabilities to about $20,000."

— The *Muster Roll*, an earnest little sheet, has made its appearance in this city. Copies can be had at $2.50 per hundred at 522 Merchant Street. It says fifty persons joined the Marine Temperance Society at a late meeting. This Society meets every Wednesday evening at the Mariner's Church.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

THE NEW CHURCHES.—A conference of the new churches near Philadelphia has been formed, composed of four in the city, two in New Jersey, and one in Delaware. ... Among the recent appropriations of the Am. Cong'l Union are $1,000 to the Freedman's Church, Atlanta, Georgia, and $1,000 to a church in Landis, N. J. These are new organizations.... Over the new Ch. of the Pilgrims, N. Y. City, Rev. S. A. Baker has been installed. Mr. Baker presided at the convention of Non Episcopal Methodists lately held at Cincinnati.

ACCESSIONS.—Instead of 65 added to the church in Jackson, Michigan, we see it stated that 123 united; 32 were received by Mr. Plumb's church, Chelsea, Mass.; 45 by the Puritan Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 by the New England Church, 50 by Central Church; 23 by the little church in Wauquoit, Mass. Since January, Dr. Wolcott's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, has received 58 members.... Six months ago, in Eastmanville, Mich., no church, no minister, no preaching; since then, two revivals, on the missionary field, 50 persons received to church communion, 50 more to be received and 3 young men have the ministry in view. Courage, hard workers!

— A new church edifice was dedicated at North Andover Depot, Mass., costing $30,000. One gentleman, George L. Davis, gave $20,000, and his two partners $5,000 each.

— Our brethren in England are building a Memorial Hall in London. It is to cost $400,000 or more. One man pledged $50,000. It having been found that it would cost more, several persons, who had subscribed in all $27,000, sent in, instead, their names for $108,000.

— Dr. Holbrook has obtained a stone from the old Scrooby manor house, to be inserted in the new N. E. Church, Chicago.

— With respect to the religious interest in Boston, the last *Recorder* states that on the Sabbath previous, at a meeting in Park Street Church, Boston, five hundred persons remained at the meeting for personal conversation. The meetings at the Essex Street Church are still going on.

Presbyterian.

ACCESSIONS.—108 more persons joined Dr. T. L. Cuyler's Ch. in May, making 260 in all since the present revival! *Laus Deo!* ....On the fifth of May, 61 persons sat down at the communion table, for the first time, with the 1st ch. in Saratoga, N. Y. ....91 joined the Presbyterian Congregational Ch. in Champlain, N. Y.....The church in Batavia, N. Y., received 43 new members....34 to the church in Xenia, Ohio.

VARIOUS.—Dr. McCosh, the eminent philosophical thinker, is now on a visit to this country. He has lately published a book on the controversy provoked by J. Stuart Mill.... The pastor of the 1st ch., Chicago, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, made an appeal to his congregation from the pulpit on the morning of the last Sabbath in April, for $40,000, to be appropriated as follows: 1st. To extinguish a debt of about $14,000. 2d. To complete the towers of the church, and put the building in good repair, which will require about $10,000. 3d. To erect a chapel on a lot contiguous to the church. The appeal was responded to by a subscription of $25,000 on the spot. This subscription has since been largely increased, and there is but little doubt that the enterprise will succeed.... A new church of 44 members formed in Yorkville, N. Y.... Dr. Darling's people in Albany, N. Y., are building "the cathedral church" of the denomination in that city, costing $90,000. ....The Dayton, N. S., Presbytery, after trying abortively last year some plans of reunion, voted this year to discontinue all further efforts in that direction.... The N. S. Home Missionary Committee, at their last meeting, commissioned 44 missionaries —seven for Minnesota.

LANE SEMINARY.—The Board of Trustees filled the vacancy in the Faculty by appointing Rev. Elisha Ballantine, District Secretary of the American Board, and formerly Professor of Languages in the Indiana State University, to the Chair of Biblical Literature.

— The Chicago Presbytery N. Y., is only about half of its former size, having only nine ministers and twelve churches. This decrease is owing to the elimination of the Congregational element, which has been going forward during the past few years.

— It was recently announced in the First Presbyterian (New-school) church, of which the Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey is pastor, that the *Psalter and Gloria in Excelsis* would hereafter be used in the services of that congregation. We understand that the Scripture lessons for the day will be read alternately by pastor and people. It is said that the Second church (Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson's) will soon adopt the same exercise.

— The class at Princeton Seminary numbered fifty-six, of whom twelve or more will become foreign missionaries, some five or six of them going to South America.

— The class at Union Seminary numbers thirty-five.

— The Presbytery of Newark has taken under its care a church organized among the freedmen of S. C., by the Rev. Ennals J. Adams, one of its members, and lately a missionary in Africa. The same Presbytery has just engaged the fifth German church in its bounds, at Orange N. J.

— Seventy-two were added to the Presbyterian churches in Knoxville, Ill. as a *part* of the fruit. Others will profess their faith at the next communion.

— The Old School Presbyterians at Lawrence Kan. are putting up a fine gothic church that will cost about $20,000.

Sunday-School Clippings.

— In the City of Milwaukie, Wis., are 20,000 children between four and twenty years. 10,618 are in Sunday Schools; 6,488 in Protestant Sunday Schools; 1448 in Congregational; 754 in Presbyterian; 783 in Methodist; 422 in Episcopal; 130 in Baptist; 115 in Unitarian Sunday Schools.

— The Sunday-school room of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, is believed to be the best, and is the largest in the country, except one. Its appointments are perfect. An organ, a piano, and a melodeon furnish the music. The singing is wonderful. A fountain plays in the centre of the room, and elegant paintings adorn the walls.

— A young lady, in a Sabbath-school, a few mornings since, asked her class how soon a child should give its heart to God? One little girl said: "When thirteen years old," another "ten;" another "six." Then, at length, the last child in the class spoke, "Just as soon as we know who God is."

— The S. S. *Times* is drawing attention to the importance of giving instruction in Theological Seminaries to candidates for the ministry, with respect to the management of Sunday Schools.

— Oberlin is a great educational centre. Over 1,000 students are gathered in the college and schools located there. The place and institution have always been noted for their strong anti-slavery and earnest Christian spirit. The Christian young men believe in *work*, and *several since* they established "The Oberlin Students Sabbath-School Association" which supports Sunday-schools for six months of the year in nearly all the school districts within a radius of *seven miles*. The citizens of the town, together with some of the schools contribute money and teams to carry on the work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local News.

— A telegram from Portland, Oregon, June 8th, on the authority of the Owyhee *Index* of May 26th, says, "Fifty Chinese were on their way to the mining regions of Idaho, and about five miles before they reached the Owyhee River, a large band of Indians, supposed to number 200, attacked them, and, report says, killed 49 of them—one Chinaman alone escaping to tell the news. Lieut. Pepporn dashed to the scene with a squad of soldiers, and found 30 dead bodies. He immediately sent a dispatch to Major Marshall, who was near Silver City with a company of cavalry. The Major left immediately for the scene of the murder. It is stated that Lieut. Pepporn found a number of dead bodies mangled most brutally; in many places five or six were found piled together. The Lieutenant followed the trail five miles, and found dead Chinamen all the way.

— The State Commissioners to determine the location of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum, visited Martinez on Tuesday of last week, and inspected the several sites thought most suitable for the purposes of the Institute, and seemed favorably impressed with the advantages offered by the situation and its accessories. They have other localities to visit yet, and several propositions to consider; but we incline much to the opinion that none will be found equal to those of Martinez.—*Contra Costa Gazette.*

— The first considerable invoice of California grown cotton ever received into this market, says the *Alta*, came by the Pacific from Los Angeles on Saturday evening. It was from the plantation of Matthew Keller, the famous wine grower of Los Angeles. It was not baled according to the custom at the South, but was put up in 79 large sacks, about the size of those used for shipping wool. The quality was very fair short staple, such as would pass in the Eastern market as "Middling Uplands." The time will come when such shipments will excite no more comment than the arrival of a sloop load of Bodega potatoes.

— A man giving his name as A. W. Knowles, made an attempt to destroy Copperopolis on the night of the 11th inst. He concealed himself in Mr. Konigsberger's store some time during the day, and in the night entered the bedroom and set the bed on fire. The flames were extinguished before they could spread, and the only damage sustained was in the store, which is a ruin. Knowles was secured.

— The Oregon Steam Navigation Company are making laudable efforts this season to open up navigation on Snake River, as far as practicable. We mentioned the other day the trip of their new steamer *Shoshone*, and her safe arrival at the mouth of the Owyhee. Since then we have received Idaho papers from which we learn that on the 21st of May the *Shoshone* left Owyhee Landing, steaming upward into a region hitherto unexplored. Two miles above the Owyhee they came to a fine island containing about 150 acres, with a squatter already settled on it. This was the sole oasis found.

— The Court House walls, says the San Jose *Mercury*, are rapidly lifting their majestic proportions into the upper air. To behold those massive foundations, the conclusion is natural that no ordinary earthquake can affect them in the least. When completed according to the plans, the building will far excel any other of the kind in the State, and will be a lasting monument to the honor of the county, as well as an additional laurel to the fame of one of the best architects in the United States—Levi Goodrich.

— We are informed, after closing this paper, says the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, that a party of squatters, Felker, Ball, and others, have fenced in a portion of the public square, on the hill, opposite the Catholic church, and put a small house on it. The work was done some time during Friday night. What the motives are in this strange proceeding we have not ascertained, but probably the location of the Court House has something to do with it.

— The Blasdell party of prospectors, on their route to Pahranagat, suffered severely from want of food and water. They were fifty-eight days in reaching Silver Cañon. A wagon load of provisions was sent out to their relief, just in the nick of time. For three days there was not a quart of water to the man. One of the party, named Gillis, straggled away and died from destitution.

— The hills that border our valley, says the San Jose *Mercury* are putting on their garments of sombre gray. No more will our eyes be gladdened with the sight of green fields and cheerful landscapes until the rains of another winter shall moisten them into life and beauty. The long, vaporless, dusty summer is before us. May we all have fortitude "to grin and bear it."

— The Nevada *Transcript* says: "Until within the past four or five weeks, miners' wages have been $3 per day, and now they have been raised to $3 50. The prospect is, owing to the scarcity of men, they will go up still higher."

— The Mariposa *Free Press* says that if travel to the Yosemite Falls continues as it has commenced, there will be ten times the number of visitors that there has ever been in any year before since the discovery of the Valley.

— The San Jose *Mercury* says the Wm. M. Lent place in Santa Clara was sold recently to J. P. Pierce, of this city, for $60,000. It is the most beautiful private residence in the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Pierce is no relation to Franklin Pierce, but a straight out radical Union man.

— The Cornish portion of the Grass Valley community have made arrangements for a grand wrestling exhibition, to come off July 4th. Prizes to the value of over $400 will be given to the successful competitors.

— All of the prisoners confined in the Merced County jail at Snelling, made their escape from that institution on Monday night, the 4th inst. None of them have been found yet.

— The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York has declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30th.

— The farm known as the Lichtner Farm, upon the Refugio Rancho, was sold during the last week at administrator's sale, for the sum of $600.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

— The *Oregonian*, June 7th, gives election returns as far as received, and believes the Union party will have a majority of Representatives. The Senate stands 14 Union to 8 Copperhead.

— Congressman Higby has nominated George W. Holman, of San Joaquin County, as a candidate for admission to the United States Naval Academy.

— Five young anglers from San Jose, in one day, caught 500 trout, many of which were thirteen inches long, in a stream on the east side of the Coast Range.

— The assessable property of Nevada City is $1,000,000, while that of Grass Valley will be $2,000,000.

— Virginia City is not yet rid of snow storms for the season. The last is reported to have occurred on the 6th inst.

Telegraphic.

The Constitutional Amendment has passed the House in the same form it passed the Senate, by a vote of 120 to 32. Every Republican voted Aye, and only the Democrats *No*. The Clerk of the House will now forward certified copies of the amendment to the Governors of the various States for ratification by their respective Legislatures, it having been decided, upon suggestion of President Lincoln in the cause of the amendment abolishing slavery, that the Executive has nothing to do with such legislation....The Branch Mint building is to be erected at Carson City and the plan for it is on its way from Washington....E. B. Washburne has been unanimously renominated for Congress.

CHICAGO, June 11.— The Fenian leaders are very much disheartened at the interference of the Government and the consequent failure of their scheme, and bitterly denounce the Administration for bad faith, alleging that it should find (?) more than $500,000 worth of arms, knowing the use to be made of them; that the Fenians were in every way encouraged to make the attempt which the Government has suppressed.

Gen. Meade states that in all he has had reports of the seizure of 40,000 stands of arms, bound for the invaiding army. This confirms what has already been said of the magnitude of the campaign as planned and the probability that but for the United States Government, they would have made their invasion a serious matter.

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution expressing their opinion that Jeff Davis "should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to trial according to the laws of the land."

CHICAGO, June 15.—Senate Bill No. 343, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, to quiet land titles in California, was acted upon and passed the Senate on Monday.

Miscellaneous.

— The number of Americans visiting Europe is shown by the amount of passports issued by the Department of State to be largely increasing. More have been issued in 1866 than in any previous year, sometimes as many as forty in a single day. It is proper to state, in reference to the daily applications made to the Department of State for letters of introduction to our diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, that a strict and long established rule of the Government forbids the department to grant any such letters. Obvious public reasons demand this rule. It may also be mentioned here that bearers of dispatches, whose appointment is also daily solicited, are not appointed except in cases where the mails are obstructed or deemed unsafe. At all other times dispatches go by mail.—*N. Y. Times.*

— The Rev. Newman Hall recently preached the anniversary sermons of the Southwark Sunday School Society to crowded congregations in Surrey Chapel. In connection with this Society is the oldest Sunday School in the metropolis—that of Surrey Chapel, which was established in 1785. There are thirteen associated schools, containing upwards of 5,000 children, taught by over 400 volunteer teachers. The entire cost of the establishment during the last year was £658 2s. 8d. More than 200,000 children have been under instruction in the schools of this Society since its formation in 1798.

— Authentic information has been received that the British Government has notified the Cunard Company of the termination of their mail subsidy when the present contract expires next year. The policy of discontinuing special subsidy grants for the Transatlantic mail service under which a system of monopoly was granted to certain steamship lines, and of establishing a self-sustaining ocean service on the basis of postage earnings, inaugurated by the Postoffice Department of this country, and so successfully maintained and defended by Postmaster General Dennison in his administration of the Department, is thus concurred in by the British Government.

— It appears, from a communication to the Navy Department, in answer to the resolution of the House, calling upon the several departments for information in relation to appointments, that there are employed in the one named 67 clerks, of whom 20 served in our army or navy during the rebellion. Further, there are none among them who were engaged in the rebellion. Since March 3, 1865, when a resolution was passed that soldiers and sailors should have the preference in appointments, no one has been appointed in the Navy Department who has not served in the army or navy.

— The *Scattered Nation*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Jews, says that more than 20,000 of them have been converted during the present century. One minister at Berlin has baptized 200. There are 2,000 Jewish proselytes living in that city. People would perceive more clearly these results if Jews did not live in Christian countries, for now those who profess Christ are lost among the general population.

— An agreeable experiment in electro-magnetism may be made by placing a magnet in the circuit of a galvanic pile; then break the circuit at any point, and place the two ends in a box containing iron filings; then very carefully and gently raise one wire and draw it from the box, and it will draw away the filings in a long chain. If the very greatest care is used, every particle of iron may be in this way taken from the box and suspended in the air. The union of the metalic particles is not supposed to be due to any attraction between them, but to a kind of soldering due to a superficial fusion.

— The organ of the National Temperance League says: "It was our high privilege a few weeks ago to record the adhesion to the temperance cause of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel: and we have now very great pleasure in announcing that the same step has been taken by one of the most prominent religious teachers of the day—the Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon."

— It was the prayer of an excellent and useful minister, that God would fill his *head* with schemes for His glory; his *heart* with love, and his *hands* with work.

—A premium of £150 to £300 has been offered to any German mariner who, within the year, will explore the current of the sea between Spitzenbergen and Nova Zembla. The knowledge is to be employed in devising a new Polar expedition, which is to attack that fascinating object from an entirely new side. It is asserted that the influence of the Gulf Stream makes this route easier than any other, and the hope is expressed that enough fossil ivory can be collected to pay the expense of the expedition in part.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden Changes of Climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections*. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

LIKE "QUAKERS' GUNS," Artificial Teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant *SOZODONT;* use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gitts to fail you.

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Flour, extra, ₱ bbl.	5 50	@ 5 75
Do Superfine	5 00	@ 5 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb.	2 00	@ 2 25
Wheat, ₱ 100 lb.	1 50	@ 1 75
Oats, choice, ₱ 100 lb.	1 90	@ 2 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lb.	— 75	@— 85
Beans, ₱ lb.	— 2¾	@— 5½
Potatoes, ₱ lb, new	— 1	@— 1¼
Hay, ₱ ton	12 00	@18 00
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 —	@ 8 00
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 8	@— —
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 10	@— —
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 8	@— —
Veal	— 8	@— 8½
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb.	— 8	@— —
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 12½	@— —
Groceries, Etc.		
Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb.	— 14	@— 14½
Do China, ₱ lb.	— 10½	@— 11½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb.	— 22½	@— 23
Do Rio, ₱ lb.	— 22½	@— 23½
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb.	— 90	@—120
Do Green ₱ lb.	— 80	@—1 50
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb.	— 10	@— —
China Rice, ₱ lb.	— 6½	@— 8½
Coal Oil, ₱ gall.	— 75	@— 80
Candles, ₱ lb.	— 19	@— 22½
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb.	—	@— 37½
Isthmus do ₱ lb.	— 43	@— 45
Cheese, California, ₱ lb.	— 13	@— 14
Eggs, ₱ doz.	—	@— 45
Lard, ₱ lb.	— 18	@— 19
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb.	— 19	@— 20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	— 9	@— 12½

MARRIED.

In this city, June 12th, by Rev. Dr. Cheney, Chester D. Lusk to Frances R. Ball.

In this city, June 10th, by Rev. E. G. Beckwith, John M. Kyle, of San Francisco, to Lavinia Lane, of Waltham, Mass.

At Red Bluff, May 31st, Palmer S. Mason to Nancy A. Harbin.

In Marysville, June 12th, James Sinclair to Mary Drake.

In Downieville, June 10th, Isaac T. Mooner to Mrs. Anna Langton.

In Austin, Nevada, June 7th, A. E. Titus to Sallie J. Lee.

In San Ramon Valley, June 7th, J. R. McDonald to C. J. Cox.

In Napa, June 7th, Andrew Witt to Charlotte Wilson.

In Santa Rosa, June 5th, Wm. H. Farmer to Lizzie Marshall.

In Petaluma, May 30th, A. M. Benjamin to Luci Ja. Berhard.

Near Chico, June 3d, H. T. Batchelder to Ellen Whiteside.

In Cacheville, June 3d, C. D. Morin to Minnie B. Schindler.

DIED.

In this city, June 15th, Frank Louis, son of Michael L. and Margaret L. Derrick, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 2 days.

In this city, June 15th, Carrie, daughter of Louis and Sarah Schloss, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 6 days.

In this city, June 9th, Ebenezer C. Ledyard Jr., eldest son of Capt. E. C. Ledyard, of First Cavalry, California Volunteers, a native of California, aged 10 years.

In this city, June 9th, Harriet B., wife of James L. Trask, aged 38 years.

In this city, June 13th, Charles Edward Conway, son of John and Margaret Conway, aged 6 years, 8 months, and 10 days.

In this city, June 12th, at the City and County Hospital, Adam Rice, aged 42 years, a native of Germany.

At Santa Clara, June 8th, of consumption, Alice L. wife of Albert A. Snyder, aged 35 years, a native of New York City.

In Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, June 9th, Mary E. wife of Levi Alten, aged 36 years, 2 months, and days.

In Woodland, Yolo County, June 6th, Henry Hampton, a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, aged 30 years.

FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH

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Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Ch., Fifth Avenue.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D, Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. B. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane Street.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. E. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

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BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS,

OR WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making *Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits"* is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines, at 25 cts. a box. je2lisly

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

The effect of Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is almost instantaneous death to everything of the insect species. Fleas, particularly, cannot live where it is. It is most wonderful in this respect, being entirely harmless to the human family. Many worthless imitations are offered. Be particular and receive none but LYON'S. Each flask of the genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and the stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co.

S. T. - 1860 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafrass, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate, side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and has also the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top. Look *closely*. Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1 00.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

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This is the Largest, Most Complete and Thorough Institution of the kind on the Coast, and

The Only Commercial College which is Conducted on Actual Business Principles.

Its great system of Business Training is endorsed by the Most Eminent Financiers and Business Men of the Nation.

REGULAR BANKS AND BUSINESS OFFICES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED.

By which we are enabled to fit our Students in the Best Possible Manner and Shortest Possible Time, for Active Business Life.

Those in pursuit of a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION, Should examine the merits of this College. Send for *THE COLLEGE REVIEW,* Giving full particulars of the College, besides containing other important and interesting matter. Sent free to all desiring it. Further particulars can be had by calling at the College, or addressing

E. P. HEALD,
President Business College,
je7-6m San Francisco.

GEO. F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT, AND TREE SEEDS, GARDEN TOOLS, PLANTS, TREES, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
No. 317 Washington Street,
Bet. Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.
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WE ARE NOW OFFERING
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
—OF—
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING CONSISTS OF
ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
[BOTH OF MATERIAL AND FINISH.
A Large Assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Blankets etc.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
J. R. MEAD & CO.,
mh15tf Cor. Washington and Sansome Sts.

ROWLAND, WALKER & CO.
GROCERS,
505 Front Street, and 647 Clay Street,
Are offering a complete assortment of Groceries at Lowest rates. Quality guaranteed.
Goods delivered at any point within the city limits
mh9

FORDHAM & JENNINGS,
Jobbing and Retail Grocers.
FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,
AND
FARMERS
Supplied, and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.
Corner of Front and Jackson streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
may19

ARMES & DALLAM,
(Successors to Hawxhurst and Son,)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Brushes, Baskets, Twine, Cordage, Mats, &c.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CALIFORNIA PAILS, TUBS and BROOMS,
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.
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HAWLEY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE,
Building Materials, Carpenters' Tools
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
Corner of California and Battery Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

L. B. Benchley, F. D. Kellogg.
John Bensley, J. McMechan.
L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
3 and 5 Front St., near Market,
Importers and Jobbers of
American and Foreign
HARDWARE
AGRICULTURAL
—And—
MINING IMPLEMENTS.
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Towne & Bacon,
536 CLAY STREET
DO YOU WANT CARDS,
CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,
Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

North America
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
302 Montgomery St.
(Northeast corner of Pine street.)
The Most Liberal Company in the United States,
BECAUSE,
All its Policies are incontestible after seven years from any cause, Suicide, etc.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable to the Full Amount Paid In!

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE
ALLOWED ON ALL RENEWAL PAYMENTS, AND THE POLICY HELD IN FULL FORCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE
FOR TRAVELING TO AND FROM
The Eastern States, Europe, Sandwich Islands, or on the Pacific Coast,
Anywhere between Mazatlan and Russian Possessions.
NO EXTRA CHARGE
for Residing or Traveling in the Territories.
POLICIES ON THE ENDOWMENT PLAN are a SPECIALITY with this Company, by which a party will receive the full amount insured on attaining any specified age, and if death occurs sooner, the full amount will be paid to the legal heirs
POLICIES ISSUED ON EVERY PLAN USED BY OTHER COMPANIES AND ON MORE FAVORABLE TERMS.
J. A. EATON & CO.,
Managers of the Pacific Branch.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
GEO. W. MORGAN,
N. J. STREET.
mh8-istf olicitors.

SAN FRANCISCO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in March, 1861.
Capital and Surplus............$250,000.
ALL PAID UP IN CASH.

PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire at Lowest Current Rates, and Losses paid in Gold.

Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.

By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.

OFFICE, 432 MONTGOMERY ST.,
In Donohue, Kelly & Co.'s New Building, southeast corner of Sacramento

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. W. BURR,	R. B. WOODWARD,
BENJ. BREWSTER,	E. F. NORTHAM,
L. A. BOOTH,	GEO. J. BROOKS,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	JOHN VAN BERGEN,
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WM. BOSWORTH,	GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
J. DE LA MONTANYA,	CHAS. MAYNE,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,	GILES H. GRAY,
O. L. SHAFTER,	EDWARD HULL,
J. ARCHIBALD,	E. F. HALL, JR.,

J. H. RUTENBERG.
GEO. C. BOARDMAN, President.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN, Vice-President.
P. McSHANE, Sec'y.
E. BIGELOW Agent ja7

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus........$750,000
Deposit in San Francisco.........75,000

Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus........$500,000
Deposit in San Francisco.........75,000

The above mentioned, well-known and responsible Companies having complied with the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and deposited with Messrs, DONOHOE, RALSTON & CO.,

$75,000 Each,

As additional security to Policy holders, will continue to Insure
BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE
FURNITURE,
And other property in California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, against Loss or Damage by Fire, upon the most favorable terms.
All Losses promptly paid in United States Gold Coin.
R. B. SWAIN & CO., Agents,
206 Front street, corner California.
sept21-istf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF—
San Francisco, Cal.
Nos. 416 and 418 California Street,
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Cash Capital, $750,000.

This Company insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and also against MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION risks, on liberal terms.
Losses promptly and equitably Adjusted, AND PAID IN GOLD COIN.
CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director.
an25-istf

HOWE'S
PRIZE MEDAL
Sewing Machine
ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
The Original Inventor of the Sewing Machine, was awarded the
First Prize Medal
—AT THE—
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Recently held in London, over 250 kinds of Sewing Machines entered for competition from all parts of the world.
They were fully perfected in the year 1865
They are Simple, Strong and Durable, not at all liable to get out of order, and adapted to all grades of work. The best machines for FAMILY USE, yet produced. Make a perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric. Every one should see the HOWE MACHINE, before purchasing any other.
We have also Folsom's Globe Machines, and the improved Little Giant, with Ketchum's Patent Looper Movement.
☞ Machines Exchanged, Repaired, or for Rent. Silk, Thread, and Needles for sale.
DEMING & CUTTER, Agents.
No. 3 Montgomery Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
ap5-is3m

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PACIFIC
INSURANCE CO.

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations," passed April 22d, 1850, the Pacific Insurance Company, of San Francisco, makes the following Annual Report:

I.—The amount of the Capital Stock of this Company, is SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and paid in GOLD........$750,000.

II.—The amount of the Assets is ONE MILLION and FIFTY-ONE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS and THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS..................$1,051,420 37

III.—THE Company has NO DEBTS.

IV.—The amount of insurance effected during the year, and which remained in force December 31st, 1865:
Fire..................$12,973,949
Marine..................484,408

This Company commenced underwriting Marine Risks August 1st, 1865.

V.—This Company insures against the following risks, viz.: BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, RENTS, LEASEHOLDS, VESSELS IN PORT, and THEIR CARGOES, and OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Also, on CARGOES, TREASURE, COMMISSIONS, PROFITS, and WAR RISKS, and ON ALL MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, TO AND FROM ALL PORTS IN THE WORLD.

VI.—This Company will take on any FIRST-CLASS RISK, not to exceed $75,000 (the limit fixed by law), and on all large risks, will reinsure to an extent consistent with PRUDENCE in other RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1866.

William Alvord,	L. B. Benchley,
Alex. Weill,	Moses Heller,
Abm. Seligman,	William Scholle,
Anson G. Stiles,	Louis McLane,
John G. Bray,	Oliver Eldridge,
A. Hayward,	A. B. Forbes,
D. W. C. Rice,	J. G. Kellogg,
C. Meyer,	G. W. Bell,
D. J. Oliver,	Chas. Mayne,
Alpheus Bull,	Lloyd Tevis,
W. C. Ralston,	T. L. Barker,
John Wightman,	James De Fremery,
L. Sachs,	William Sherman,
Frederick Billings,	John O. Earl,
S. M. Wilson,	Alfred Borel,
Morton Cheeseman,	G. T. Lawton,
William Hooper,	E. L. Goldstein,
John B. Newton,	Moses Ellis,
Edward Martin,	P. L. Weaver,
D. O. Mills,	David Stern.

H. Haussmann.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco—*ss.* On this nineteenth day of January, A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally appeared before me, H. S. Homans, a Notary Public, in and for said City and County, and therein residing, duly commissioned and sworn, A. J. Ralston, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that he is the Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and that the statements contained in the foregoing Report of the Pacific Insurance Company are true, full and correct.

A. J. RALSTON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 19th day of January, A.D. 1866.
jan25-istf H. S. HOMANS, Notary Public.

Incorporated Feb. 23d, 1861.
Re-incorporated July 28th, 1864.
(UNDER THE STATUTES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
Marine and Fire Insurance.
—THE—
CALIFORNIA
INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital - - $200,000.
Office, 318 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CONTINUE TO ISSUE POLICIES AGAINST
MARINE RISKS
—ON—
Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, Commissions, and Profits.
Also, Against
Loss or Damage by Fire,
—ON—
Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, etc.
In sums not exceeding $20,000 on any one Risk.
All Losses payable in U. S. Gold Coin.
ALBERT MILLER, Pres.
C. P. HOPKINS, Secy. L. STEVENS, Vice Pres.
mh23-tf.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (Paid up in Full,)
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Insures Brick, Frame, and other Buildings Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID IN
Gold Coin.
INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
Executive Committee.
ALBERT DIBBLEE, GEORGE W. GIBBS,
JOHN G. BRAY, JOSEPH A. DONOHOE,
RICHARD G. SNEATH, HENRY PIERCE.
WM. PIERCE, Pres't.
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Vice-Pres't.
W. W. WIGGINS, Secretary.
OFFICE:
No. 408 Montgomery St.,
(Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.)
may17-6m

TRY IT 50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING
STANDARD SOAP CO'S
CONCENTRATED
WASHING POWDER
THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for Washing and Cleaning. It is made of pure material, and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water.* No soap ever required to be used with this Powder *One Pound will make Three Gallons of Beautiful Soft Soap.* It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb each, and in boxes of 10 pounds bulk, with directions.
Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at
207 Commercial Street, San Francisco.
STANDARD SOAP CO. also manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern manufactured. je7isly

GEO. H. POWERS, M. D.,
LATE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO BOSTON DISPENSARY, and Assistant to Dr. H. W. Williams in Ophthalmic Department of New City Hospital, Boston, has taken rooms at
626 CALIFORNIA STREET,
and will give exclusive attention to treatment of
DISEASES OF THE EYE.
Office Hours—10½ to 12, and from 2 to 4, P.M.
Dr. Powers refers, by permission, to Rev. A. L. Stone, D D., Ira P. Rankin, Esq., L. B. Benchley, Esq., San Francisco. je7is3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO'S
Through Line to New York,
Carrying the United States Mail

LEAVE FOLSOM STREET WHARF, at 11 o'clock, A.M., on the 10th, 18th, and 30th of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on Saturday preceding, for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday, they will leave on Saturday preceding; when the 18th falls on Sunday, they will leave on Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th, touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of 18th or 19th, connect with French Trans-Atlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamers for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with English steamer for Southampton, and P. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of 30th, connects with English steamer for Tumaco, the port of the new mines.

The following steamships will be dispatched on dates as given below:

Steamers for June.

30th—GOLDEN CITY—Capt. J. T. Watkins, connecting with the ARIZONA, Capt. Maury.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

☞ These Steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock, A.M.

For Merchandise and Freight, apply to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

For passage, and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.
mh1

California Steam Navigation
COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITOL............Capt. E. A. POOLE
" CHRYSOPOLIS..........Capt. A. FOSTER.
" YOSEMITE.
" CORNELIA..........Capt. W. BROMLEY
" JULIA..........Capt. E. CONKLIN.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway Wharf, at 4 o'cl'k P. M., Every Day, (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships AJAX, PACIFIC, ORIZABA, CALIFORNIA, ACTIVE, and SENATOR, leave as advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego.

OFFICE of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson Streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE,
ap5-istf President.

REAPERS.

The well known and celebrated
Ohio Reaper,
(called the New York Improved, or Seymour & Morgan) Combined Machine, with GREAT IMPROVEMENTS having a
STEEL CUTTER-BAR,
Can be changed from a REAPER TO A MOWER in 10 minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not.* They are easier to get the grain off than any other Machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The
GIANT REAPER
cuts a SEVEN-FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day.
ALSO,
McCormick's 6-foot Reapers and Mowers.
Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers,
Manny's Reapers and Mowers,
Kerbey's Reapers and Mowers,
Wood's Prize Mowers,
Union and Bay State Mowers, etc.
ALSO,
Pitt's Improved Threshing Machines.
Russell's, Massillion, and Sweepstake,
30 to 36-inch Cylinders.
ALSO,
Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header),
Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels;
Revolving " all sizes;
Portable Power Hay-Presses,
with a General Assortment of
Agricultural Goods,
as low as can be purchased elsewhere.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
m22is4m Cor. California and Davis Sts.

D. S. BRYANT. D. S. COOK.
BRYANT & COOK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, Etc.,
No. 316 Davis Street,
(Between Washington and Clay)
SAN FRANCISCO
m22istf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.
The eigth year of this Institution commenced on January 9th, 1866. Catalogues, containing full information, can be obtained at the Seminary, or at the principal bookstores in San Francisco.
MRS. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
Jan11-tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
To Purchasers of
FURNITURE
J. PEIRCE,
415, 417, 419,
CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO,
Having the LARGEST and FINEST stock of FURNITURE and BEDDING on this Coast, offers any portion of the same for a short time at
Eastern Gold Cost!
Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
10,000 cases Goods packed suitable for home and distant markets, to which the attention of the TRADE IS INVITED.
july27-istf J. PEIRCE.

Evenings at Home.

A writer in the *Ladies' Repository* tells the following pleasant story. The husband, greatly to the annoyance of his young wife, had acquired the habit of spending his evenings away from home, and her earnest protest against this practice resulted in his agreement to stay in every evening for a week, and allow her to be absent. The result is what might be expected in every case where true and strong affection exists between the husband and wife:

Monday evening came, and George Wilson remained true to his promise. His wife put on her bonnet and shawl, and he said he would remain and keep house.

"What will you do when I am gone?" Emma asked.

"O, I shall read and sing and enjoy myself generally."

"Very well," said Emma, "I shall be back early."

The wife went out and the husband was left alone. He had an interesting book, and he began to read it. He read till eight o'clock, and then he began to yawn, and looked frequently at the clock. The book did not interest him as usual. Ever and anon he would come to a passage which he knew would please his wife, and instinctively he turned as though he would read it aloud; but there was no wife to hear it. At half past eight o'clock, he rose from his chair and began to pace the floor and whistle. Then he went and got his flute and played several of his favorite airs. After this he got a chess-board, and played a game with an imaginary partner. Then he walked the floor and whistled again. Finally the clock struck nine and the wife returned.

"Well, George," said she, "I am back in good time. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Capitally," returned the husband; "I had no idea it was so late. I hope you have enjoyed yourself."

"O, splendidly!" said his wife. "I had no idea how much enjoyment there was away from home. Home is a dull place, after all, isn't it?"

"Why, no, I can't say that it is," returned George, carelessly. "In fact," he added, "I rather like it."

"I am glad of that," retorted Emma, "for we shall have a nice, comfortable week of it."

George winced at this, but he kept his countenance, and determined to stand it out.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go off again.

"I shall be back in good time," she said.

"Where are you going, Emma," her husband asked.

"O, I can't tell, exactly. I may go to several places."

So George Wilson was left alone again. He tried to amuse himself as before, but he found it a difficult task. Ever and anon he would cast his eyes on that empty chair, and the thought would come, "How pleasant it would be if she was here!" The clock finally struck nine, and he began to listen for the steps of his wife. Half an hour more slipped by, and he became very nervous and uneasy.

"I declare," he muttered to himself, after he had listened some time in vain, "this is too bad. She ought not to stay out so late."

But he happened to remember that he often remained away much later than that, so he concluded that he must make the best of it.

At a quarter before ten Emma came home.

"A little late, am I not?" she said looking up at the clock. "But I fell in with some old friends. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"First rate," returned George, bravely. "I think home is a capital place."

"Especially when a man can have it all to himself," added the wife, with a sidelong glance at her husband. But he made no reply.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out as before; but this time she kissed her husband ere she went, and seemed to hesitate about leaving.

"Where do you think of going" George asked, in an undertone.

"I may drop in to see Uncle John," replied Emma. However, you won't be uneasy. You will know I'm safe."

"O, certainly," said her husband; but when left to his own reflections, he began to ponder seriously upon the subject thus presented for consideration. He could not read, he could not play, or enjoy himself in any way, while the chair was empty. In short, he found that home had no real comfort without his wife. The one thing needful to make George Wilson's home pleasant was not present.

"I declare," he said to himself, "I did not think it would be so lonesome. And can it be that she feels as I do when she is here all alone? It must be so," he pursued thoughtfully; "it is just as she says. Before we were married she was very happy in her childhood's home. Her parents loved her, and her brothers and sisters loved her, and they did all they could to make her comfortable."

After this he walked up and down the room several times, and then stopped again and communed with himself.

"I can't stand this," said he, "I should die in a week. If Emma were here I think I could amuse myself very well. How lonesome and dreary it is. And only eight o'clock! I declare, I've a mind to walk down as far as Uncle John's, and see if she is there. I won't go in. She shan't know yet that I hold out so faintly."

George Wilson took another turn across the room, glanced once more at the clock, and then took his hat and went out. He locked the door after him and then bent his steps toward Uncle John's. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the air was keen and bracing. He was walking along with his eyes bent upon the pavement, when he heard a light step approaching him. He looked up, and—he could not be mistaken—saw his wife. His first impulse was to avoid her, but she had recognized him.

"George," she said, in surprise, "can this be you?"

"Yes," was the response.

"And do you pass your evenings at home?"

"This is the first time I have been out, upon my word; and even now I have not been absent from the house ten minutes. I merely came out to take the fresh air. But where are you going?"

"I am going home, George; will you go with me?"

"Certainly," returned the husband.

She then took his arm and they walked home in silence.

When Emma had taken off her things, she sat down in her chair and looked at the clock.

"You are home very early to-night," remarked George.

The young wife looked up into her husband's face, and with an expression half smiling and half tearful, she said, "I will confess the truth, George—I have given up the experiment. I managed to stand it last evening, but I could not bear it through to-night. When I thought of you here all alone I wanted to be with you. It didn't seem right. I haven't enjoyed myself at all. I have not any home but this."

"Say you so?" cried George, moving his chair to his wife's side, and taking one of her hands. "Then let me make my confession. I have stood it not a whit better. When I left the house this evening I could bear it no longer. I found that this was no home for me while my wife was absent. I thought I would walk down to Uncle John's and see your face, if possible. I had gazed upon your empty chair until my heart ached."

The next evening was spent at home by husband and wife, and it was a season of much enjoyment. In a short time George began to realize how much comfort was to be found in a quiet and peaceful home, and the longer he enjoyed this comfort the more plainly did he see and understand the simple truth that it takes two to make a happy home, and if the wife is one party, the husband must be the other.—*Ladies Repository.*

THE FARM.

How to Milk the Cows.

Dr. Dadd, the well known veterinary surgeon, writes as follows on this subject:

The first process in the operation of milking is to make the cow's acquaintance; give her to understand that the milker approaches her with none other than friendly intentions; for if he swears, scolds, or kicks her, she may give the milker the benefit of her heels, which, in my opinion, he is justly entitled to.

Before commencing to milk the cow, she should be fed, or have some kind of fodder; in the enjoyment of the mastication of the same, the attention is withdrawn from the milker's operations; and the milk is not "held up," as the saying is, but is yielded freely.

The milker should not sit off at a distance like a coward, but his left arm should come in contact with the leg of the cow, so that she can not kick. Before commencing to milk, the teats are to be washed with cold water, in warm weather, and warm water in winter.

The best milker is a merciful man. The udder and teats are highly organized and very sensitive, and these facts should be taken into consideration, especially when milking a young cow, for the teats are sometimes excessively tender, and the hard tugging and squeezing, which many poor, sensitive creatures have to endure at the hands of some thoughtless, hard fisted man, are really distressing to witness.

A better milker than even a merciful man is a woman. The principal part of the milking, in private establishments in foreign countries, is done by women; and in the United States there are thousands of capable women out of employment who might be advantageously employed, in private and dairy establishments, as milkers.

An indolent person—slow coach—should never be suffered to touch a cow's teat; the process, to say the least of it, is painful; therefore, the best milker is the one who can abstract the milk in the quickest time.

Finally, milk the cow dry. The last of the milk is the most valuable, yet Mr. Hurryup cannot find time to attend to this matter; consequently, he loses the best of the milk and actually ruins the cow as a milker.

Odds and Ends.

To Try Out Lard.—A farmer's mode of trying out leaf lard—one which produces few scraps—is to add to every ten pounds of rough lard a tablespoonful of saleratus during the process of trying out. We have tried the experiment, and can speak from our own experience. In trying out seven pounds of lard, there was less than a quarter of a pound of scrap-waste.—J. H.

Seasoning Sausage Meat.—The meat should be free from strings, and containing about one-fourth fat—a proportion of it leaf fat. For 20 pounds of chopped meat: 4 ounces of sage, 10 ounces of salt, 1 3-4 ounces of black pepper, 1 ordinary teaspoonful of saltpetre. This sausage is improved by age—put in casings and smoked moderately.

Spreading Manure in the Fall.—Mr. Lyman Balcom, of Steuben County, N. Y., an old and experienced farmer, writes the *Genesee Farmer* that he thinks one load of manure, hauled out and spread at any time between the 20th of September and winter, is worth more than two loads applied at any other season.

To Start a Baulky Horse.—Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he'll go. Now, don't laugh at this, but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is—it gives him something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed.—*Ex.*

To Cure Hoove in Cattle.—A writer in the *Irish Agricultural Gazette*, mentions a case of this disease that was cured by pouring a couple of cans of cold water upon the loins of the animal. He also speaks favorably of this treatment in other instances.—*Ex.*

Plaster for Lice.—Jos. Nichols, of Honesdale, Pa., says that applications of powdered plaster of Paris have been found efectual in killing lice on domestic animals. This virtue of gypsum was discovered accidentally.

Preservation of Eggs.—Put eggs into a cask, and then fill with tallow, warmed so as to run, and, being protected from the action of the air by the mass of tallow, they will keep fresh any length of time, and are so preserved at sea without difficulty.

Wheat.—Nine different varieties of wheat were lately received at the bureau of agriculture, from Glasgow, Scotland, for distribution.

New Use of Flax Seed.—An English paper reports a new substance that has the properties of India rubber, that has lately been made from linseed oil, by oxydizing it until it is solidified into a resinous substance. It is called Linoleum.

Fifteen quarts of milk generally make one pound of butter.

Clean all small grains thoroughly before sowing.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed to a third reading a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers by paying $9 a month for every month's service in the army, to all who received no bounty, until the sum of $325 a month is reached, this being the maximum sum paid by the State.

The State Constables of Massachusetts report that ninety-two shops in Boston where liquor has been sold have discontinued the traffic, and many of the places returned their stock to the wholesale dealers of whom they purchased.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, formerly owned by John Maginnis, has failed.

THE

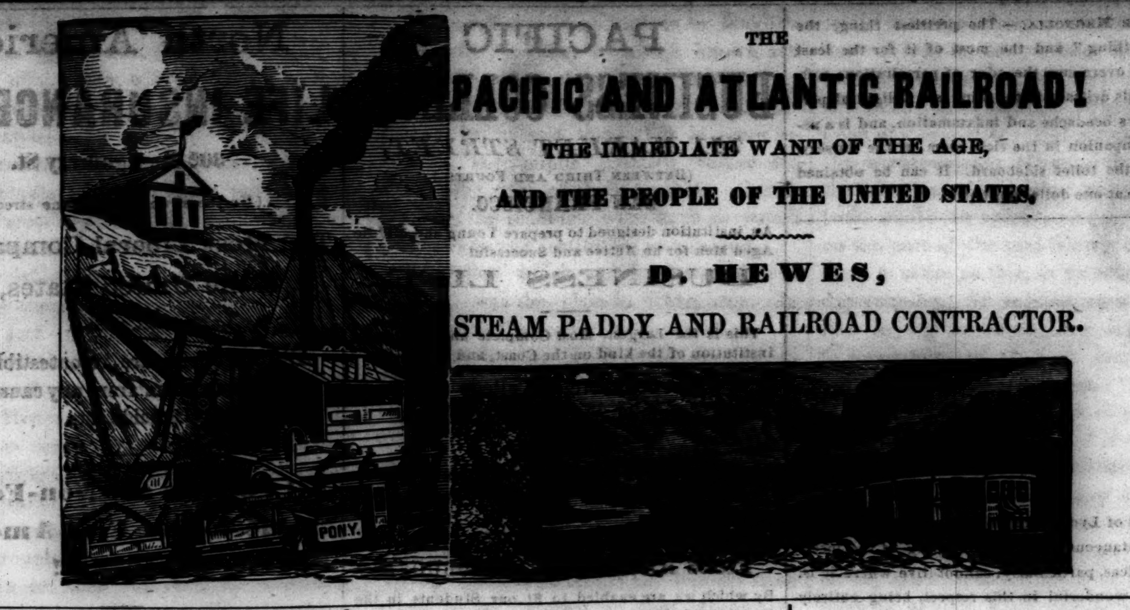
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Boston Journals.

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Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $5.50; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

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Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

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San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $5; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

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Harper's Monthly, $4; Beadle's Monthly, $3 50; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Sunday Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2, Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, 3, Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest of Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, $5; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) $5; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $6; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (monthly) $4; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

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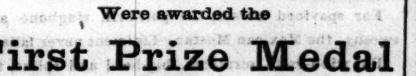
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Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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